

## DEMOCRATIC IDEALS.

## PRESIDENT JORDAN ON THEIR CONDITION TO-DAY.

**IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY.** A Study of the Relation of Government by the People, Equality Before the Law, and Other Tenets of Democracy, to the Demands of a Vicious Foreign Policy. By David Starr Jordan, President of the University of California. Octavo. Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Octavo. pp. ix, 288. D. Appleton & Co.

The disapproving drift of President Jordan's book is boldly suggested in its title. If one talks of "Imperial" democracy one is obviously criticizing a paradox and threatening severe criticism. An allusion to "yellow patriotism," by which contemptuous phrase the author designates the patriotism of those who advocate a policy of territorial expansion, serves to show the degree of judicial tone often observed; but it must be considered that the bulk of this book is composed of public addresses, delivered presumably under conditions that excited and exalted a certain vigor of utterance.

President Jordan deals almost exclusively with the Philippine question, and his attitude throughout is that which is no honor in our seizure of the Philippines, nor prospect of justice in our ultimate rule. "The only right thing for us to do," he says, "would be to recognize the independence of the Philippines under American protection, and to lend them our Army and Navy and our wisest counsellors, not our politicians, but our jurists, our teachers, with foresters, electricians, manufacturers, mining experts and other various industries." This is certainly a more plausible proposition than that which is offered as an alternative, thus: "The only reasonable thing to do would be to pull out our dark night and escape from the great problem of the Orient as suddenly and as dramatically as we got into it." But the significance of this book does not lie in the author's hypotheses as to the solution of the great question which has provoked his observations. It is to be found rather in his views on democracy. These, which appear constantly to general principles, are nevertheless largely colored, we believe, by a defective reading of present conditions. President Jordan is opposed to territorial expansion. He thinks that those who believe in it are not only making a specific mistake at this moment, but are bringing about a subversion of true democratic principles, substituting "Imperial Democracy," a hybrid and vicious thing, for the democracy contemplated by the fathers of the Republic.

The function of democracy, he tells us, "is not to make government good. It is to make men strong." Elsewhere he explains that while, in his opinion, the strength of empire lies in its force alone, "that of democracy lies in the self-control and the self-respect of the individual citizens." Admitting that under a republican form of government the people are bound to be "interested in all its details," he still comes to the surprising conclusion that the moral obligations of a nation belong to the people purely "as individuals." Nations, as nations, he asserts, can only be bound together by legal obligations, financial obligations, the pledges of treaties; and therefore, by some ledgerman which we confess we cannot understand, the individual is to help his nation by being a good man, but never by carrying his goodness into the sphere of actual government. In that sphere the goodness cannot be of any service. A nation, he protests, cannot be virtuous. Why not? President Jordan would seem to have found an answer sufficient for himself in his interpretation of British methods, which he takes as representative of those which must be pursued by any nation expanding its territory. He says: "From beginning to end of British colonial dealings with lower races there has never appeared the word nor the thought of justice in the sense in which our fathers used the word—equality before the law. Law and trade constitute her sole interest in tropical humanity, and law for trade. Paternal helpfulness there has been in large store, but the thought of human equality, in any sense of the term, is foreign to British methods. To emphasize and perpetuate inequality lies at the basis of British policy." To these specious statements—to employ no stronger phrase—we venture to demur. A higher view of British justice than that held by President Jordan is, we think, justified by facts which lie on the surface of English colonial history. But even more mistaken is the assumption, visible throughout this book, that not only do the British follow in their colonial methods a line impossible to the individual, but that, if we administer the Philippines as a colonial possession, we will inevitably take that line.

Here we see why democracy is to exalt the individual and is to avoid as far as possible the functions of what the author regards as a nation. A nation, we gather from his discourses, is a thing apart, a kind of academic fabric which should restrict its activities to the last degree, since it cannot be expected to behave, in its capacity as a nation, with virtue. "Our government is not an organism which can think and act as a unit. It is simply the reflex of the people themselves; the mirror of the mass, with all its crudities and inconsistencies." Is there not discernible in this odd proposition a Socialist note? Is democracy, then, so hopeless a failure that its worst elements are beyond suppression, but must necessarily invalidate whatever is good in the people? This question answers itself; and as for our government not being an organism which can think and act as a unit, we can only say that if this be true the very name of the United States is a falsity. "The day of the nations as nations is passing," says President Jordan, and with small respect for what "Vaterland" means to the German, or "La Patrie" to the Frenchman, he confidently assumes that without great armies the German Empire would crumble, the French would, as a nation, suffer a complete metamorphosis. Even England, without her armaments, gives him pause. The English character, he admits, would be a tremendous safeguard for law and order, but this would be only at home. The British Empire would collapse. To those grim conclusions there is but one reply, and that may be offered in the form of a question. Is it not possible to take too seriously this question of "militarism," to make a bogey of a problem? And, to bring the point home, is it not possible to take too low and too apprehensive a view of democratic tendencies?

Among those who, like President Jordan, regret the spread of what they perhaps too hastily call "imperialistic" ideas, there is apt to be a habit of underestimating the character of their countrymen. We do not refer simply to the bestowal of opprobrious epithets on whomever happens to disagree with them—that is a casual and unimportant matter, from which President Jordan, moreover, is far more free than some of his collaborators. But he shares with thousands of others a strange delusion, believing apparently that we are all running pell-mell in a welter of ignorance and dishonesty to wicked chaos when we do not immediately declare against "imperialism." Just what the nation is doing or thinking does not matter, any more than its ingrained honesty and intelligence matter. The point would seem to be, according to President

Jordan, that "imperialism" means only one thing, and that an infamous thing which is bound to be a curse to America, since it is wicked in motive, wicked in its deeds, and wickedly transforming in its effect upon every body who touches it. "In public affairs we can body who touches it." "Ergo, if we do not adopt colonies our home government will go to the dogs; we will sink beneath unspeakable abuses. A British man-of-war once shelled a royal palace in Zanzibar but what would seem to have been a selfish pretext. "Our ideals stand in the way of our doing such things as this." To be sure they do. And why should we take it for granted that we will violate them? It is not plain to us that the shelling of royal palaces in the tropics is an inevitable concomitant of American "imperialism." When President Jordan states that "if the Administration should formulate any policy whatever," touching a tariff for the Philippines, "two-thirds of the expansionists would repudiate it," he is assuming too much, and lending the weight of the specific assumption to his general indictment of our good faith in all matters relating to colonial possessions. Most unfair of all is it to repeat with lively approval the observation of an Englishman in public life that "expansionism has in the shape of a parvenu desire for admission into the imperialist and military camp of the Old World." This may be pardoned to the ignorance of a foreigner, but President Jordan should know his countrymen too well to bring such an indictment against the majority of the nation.

Therein, briefly, lies the central defect of this book. "The Imperial Democracy" discussed within its pages is not a thing existing, whose source and development can be spread upon the record, whose results can be scientifically postulated. It is, instead, a perversion of the actual democracy of our country, a perversion compounded of the author's precipitate fears and even more personal misconceptions as to actual conditions. We are a mass of individuals, not a nation. That is, on the face of it, an untenable conclusion. If we act as a nation we must act wrongly, because that is a way that nations have, and our individual merits will be powerless to save us. In the first place there is nothing logical or convincing about this view of the matter. And secondly, if it be a virtue to approach the solution of the Philippine problem unemotionally and with patience, it is no less a virtue to await that solution at least with confidence in the uprightness, intelligence and sincerity of the nation. Ours is not yet an "Imperial Democracy." Let us not assume that the possession of a dozen colonies will change us into such an ambiguous thing.

We may add that Dr. Jordan is much the ablest of the "Little American" advocates; that his style is epigrammatic and very taking; and that, while he is often wrong, he is generally plausible and always interesting.

## SAYS HE REPRESENTS A SEAMEN'S UNION.

## A BENEVOLENT LOOKING MAN WHO IS APPEALING TO CLERGYMEN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The clergymen of Manhattan and Brooklyn may do well to examine carefully the credentials of a portly, benevolent looking and smooth talking man of middle age, who says his name is J. E. Barton, and who poses as the representative of a seamen's union of Boston and New-York. Barton, it is said, has been using the names of a number of newspapers to back his claims to respectability. He called on the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, of St. Thomas, a Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fifth-ave., with a tale of what a lot of good he was doing in the world. He produced a list of alleged subscribers to his charity, and asked Dr. Brown to put his name down under that of Dean Hoffman. Dr. Brown called Barton's attention to the fact that his subscription list did not look regular, and that there was a certain "J. E. Barton" who had been making his mission clear, and went away without getting anything from the doctor.

When Dean Hoffman was seen at his home, No. 1 Chelsea square, he said:

"I have a faint recollection of a man coming to me for a subscription for a seamen's society of some sort. So many applicants came to me that I forget most of them. This man seemed to have good credentials and I gave him money. I don't remember how much it was. Probably \$25 or \$30—I don't remember. I was fairly well satisfied at the time that he was honest."

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has a branch office at No. 42 West 12th-st., but no one there knows anything about Barton.

## ELEVATED ROAD HEARING.

## CAPTAIN CHADWICK'S COMPLAINT NOT REFERRED TO BY THE HEALTH BOARD.

The regular meeting of the Health Board yesterday in the building of the Department of Health, Fifth-ave., and Sixth-ave., was followed by an inquiry into complaints against the Manhattan Elevated Railway.

The question of sanitary facilities and regulation in the "L" stations was taken up, with the result that one week was given to the company, in which time the Health Board inspectors will prepare a complete report.

Watts G. Gardner, who has been a sanitary inspector of the Board since 1891, was sworn and questioned by Henry Steinert, counsel for the Board, concerning an examination made by him and others of the Greenwich-st. station of the elevated road.

He said that several of the base castings on which the pillars rest were cracked, and that such defective castings had been found in Battery Park and on the northbound road in the neighborhood of Houston-st.

Inspector Gardner explained photographs that had been made of various parts of the structure. One showed a crack in the base of one of the pillars, the cracks being caused, it is alleged, by the settling of the structure. It was alleged that the pillars rest on the base castings in four sockets, and that the cracks had been found in only one.

"Is it fair," asked Mr. Davies, "if only one socket is found to be impaired, to mention this alone, and not say that the pillars are unsafe?"

"It is fair to say that the pillar is unsafe," answered Mr. Gardner, "if only one socket is found to be impaired, to mention this alone, and not say that the pillars are unsafe?"

"Gardner, keep your wits together," said President Murphy, "he's trying to lead you away to a question of liability."

The examination became technical, the subject being the method of inspectors in ascertaining the vibration and swaying of the Greenwich-st. structure. Mr. Davies challenged the accuracy of the report.

Captain Chadwick, whose complaint it was supposed would be investigated, was not present at the hearing, the subject of the ventilation of cars touched on.

## MADE OVER ALL HIS PROPERTY.

## THE SHERIFF GETS AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST A MASON BUILDER.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Michael Hanlon, mason builder, of No. 26 Avenue D, for \$94, in favor of Edward Cunningham, and two executions for \$58, in favor of other creditors. Among his recent operations were buildings in Seventh-st., Wooster-st., and Crosby-st. On November 3, he transferred No. 24 and 26 East Seventh-st., subject to a mortgage of \$4,500, and on November 4, exchanged No. 22 and 28 West 28th-st. for Nos. 23 and 25 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st.

On November 10, he transferred No. 100 and 102 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. property to Mary R. Reed for a nominal consideration. He transferred No. 19 and 21 Crosby-st. subject to mortgages of \$15,000, in October, for a nominal consideration. Mr. Hanlon had the contract for removing several large buildings in the neighborhood of the elevated road, and was said to have obtained a large amount of good secondhand material in this way.

It was stated in the Court that he had lost \$20,000 on the Seventh-st. houses, that his brother Patrick had sold all his property against his will, and that he had lost \$10,000 in the same way. He had promised his brother Patrick not to tell where he had gone for seven days. Michael Hanlon's lower court creditors have filed a petition against property in Wooster-st. near Houston-st.

## CASES OF MEADE AND PRICE GO OVER.

The cases of Warwick J. Price, arrested last Saturday charged with the larceny of \$162 worth of revenue stamps, and John A. Meade, arrested on the charge of receiving the stamps, were called before Judge Maguire in the Centre-st. police court yesterday, and at the request of Mr. Levy, counsel for Price, and Stephen O'Hare, counsel for Meade, went over until next Wednesday at 2 o'clock. John A. Lindsay, the lawyer for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, from whom the stamps were stolen, protested against a blind plea of guilty. He said the Mutual Life Insurance Company was insured last Sunday, of \$400 each, was continued.

## FRENCH PARTY POLITICS.

## WHAT WILL BE DONE AT THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT?

## REASONS FOR THINKING THAT WALDECK-ROUSSEAU WILL BE SUSTAINED—THE PRESENT PARTY DIVISIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The circumstances under which the French Chamber of Deputies meets this week give to the coming session an importance and an interest such as few other Parliamentary sessions have presented during the last decade. It would be vain to surmise what is going to happen, since anything might happen in the country in which Talleyrand used to say "Tout arrive." But at the end of a period which has wrought more changes in French politics than any other since the "Seize Mai," it is perhaps not inappropriate to enumerate the new questions which have grown out of the last crisis and to describe the actual situation of the body which will have to confront them, namely, the Chamber of Deputies.

There is one result of the Dreyfus affair that has impressed itself upon the minds of all people in France and outside of France, namely, the existence of two great parties, between which the country is divided, and the respective strength of which has been revealed in the battle between Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. On one side are all those who stand for modern principles as they were set forth by the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, and who look forward to a political and social state where all these principles will be embodied and realized. On the other side are the conservative forces of the past, all the survivors of the Ancien Régime, in the minds of whom still lurks the old monarchial spirit, and who stand in all national controversies for outgrown forms of government, abolished institutions and reactionary ideas.

Many who were actuated in the violent battle that has been going on by their instincts more than by their reason have not realized that the Dreyfus affair had thus divided them into their natural camps, associating them with people they did not care for, and with parties they thought to be aliens to them. But their instincts had chosen well, and if they refuse to follow them any longer the time has come for them to decide, now that the question at stake is about settled and the results of that long controversy are about to be established. The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has brought these results before the Parliament as the natural consequence of the platform on which it was formed—namely, the defence of the Republic.

## WHAT THE MINISTRY HAS DONE.

The Ministry has already well defended the Republic by putting into jail and prosecuting before the High Court of Justice the set of conspirators who have attempted to make a coup d'état under the cover of the Dreyfus agitation, and to found their monarchy on the defeat of justice. They pretend now to sneer at the charge of conspiracy, but overwhelming evidence has already been brought against them. It is proved that while these glorious supporters of Esterhazy were fomenting "patriotic" disorders in Paris they had a list of prefects ready in case of change of government. Telegrams and letters have been discovered in which they urged their pretender "to stay in the front," and told him the result of the manifestation they had subsidized. Instructions were given to their provincial acolytes "to strangle one dirty little Jew," a State officer of Caen, whose name was given, and "to kill cautiously any Republican as possible." After studying the case, M. Bérenger, the greatest French jurisconsult, chairman of the Investigation Committee and a man whose liberality, judicial competence and fairness have never been doubted, has deemed the proofs strong enough to warrant a trial, and his opinion may prevail against that of some French papers, and even of the foreign correspondents, who print the word "complot" with quotation marks.

But Waldeck-Rousseau has not thought it enough to prevent the united forces of the Republic from carrying on their schemes of a coup d'état. The last crisis has shown that there were at work in the midst of the Republic some institutions which must needs be reformed or restrained. He has proposed to the Parliament to take up these reforms.

In the first place, the military courts martial have proved an absurd anachronism in time of peace in a modern republic, and the exploits of such military magistrates as Carrière Bavary and Besson d'Ormescheville, not to speak of the verdicts acquitting Esterhazy and condemning Dreyfus, have given a deadly blow to that ridiculous and dangerous relic of the past. Without going as far as many would like to go in suppressing them absolutely, the Government will propose to restrain them by the law of the Republic, and to put them under the control of the Ministry of War, as the great lawyer Barbois has come to the conclusion expressed by Anatole France when he wrote two years ago, "the military courts must be destroyed, and ground to powder, and once again raised for a university justice or an agricultural justice."

## THE CATHOLIC PARTY.

Next to that reform there is another one which was forced upon the Government, and that reform will touch the Catholic Church as a political party. If there is one thing that cannot be denied, no matter what opinion one may profess in religious matters, it is the fact that in all difficulties which the Republic had to confront it has always found against it, if not the Catholic Church as a body, at least some of the great associations which belong to her. During the monarchial conspiracy of 1871, the Catholic party through its papers and its social influence struggled against the Republican Government. The Dreyfus case has emphasized again that same attitude, and the people may differ as to the conclusions to be drawn from what a well known English Catholic called the "amazing and appalling silence of the Pope" and other dignitaries of the Church, there remains one thing which cannot be denied, and that is the amazing and appalling attitude of some of the spokesmen of French Catholicism.

That attitude has been one of vile abuses and of slanderous attacks against the State and the Republic. The Republican Government and the republican principles have been united against them all the Catholic papers, and well-known all the citizens who, having been brought up in the faith, have been taught with the feelings and the ideas which are taught there. Therefore, the extremists of the Republican party have not been long in raising against the old war cry, "The clericalists are the enemy of the Republic." Only the other day the radical members of the Budget Committee cut down the appropriation for the French Ambassador to the Holy See and for the salaries of nearly forty bishops.

The Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau never dreamed of going so far. But the Prime Minister has not thought it possible to overlook any longer the fact that some of the most influential and most powerful religious associations, and that the "Croix," for example, which M. Millerand called the other day "a sheet of slander and of blackmail," is a community of monks which are only tolerated within the borders of France. And, again, much stress has been laid on the fact that every year millions of French children are educated in schools where they breathe a spirit, if not always of hatred, at least of dislike and distrust toward the Republic and against all republican ideas, thus perpetuating in the country a deep rooted opposition which may last forever. The result was seen last year in the election of the "Croix," and appeared, with a few exceptions, inspired by narrow prejudices and the most savage racial or religious passions. One of them, a young fellow twenty years old, is named Jean Bérenger, seeing him, refused to take him seriously. Moreover, these young men, when they have graduated, solicit offices of the State and of the Government, and when they have been taught to look upon as a foe.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

Now, never did M. Waldeck-Rousseau dream of suppressing, as a New-York newspaper suggested, in cold blood the 448 denominational colleges and the thousands of Catholic schools

that exist in France nowadays. Nor did he think of expelling at once from the country all religious communities. Some radical clericalists of such an outrageous attack on equality and on individual freedom. But neither the chief of the Radical party, who is a broad-minded man, present Ministry, who is a broad-minded man, accept such a bill. What they will do, however, is, in the first place, to regulate the existence of religious communities, and to suppress all associations which under the mask of religious, poison public opinion and vilify the Republic. And, in the second place, they will favor the appointment to office in the State of candidates who have been brought up in the schools of the Republic, and not to betray the Constitution whenever a time of crisis or of turmoil comes to pass.

## WHAT WILL THE CHAMBER DO?

Now, what will be the attitude of the Chamber toward a Ministry which shows itself to have kept its pledge to defend the Republic, which has closed the Dreyfus case as well as possible, under the circumstances, and, moreover, seems willing now to go forward and enter a new career of social reform if the Republican party is willing to support it?

Already the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has made the different parts of the country, among Republicans of all shades of opinions, with the most enthusiastic support. Day after day political associations of the provinces, many Comités of large cities, and other fifty departments, have sent addresses of congratulation encouraging the Ministry to keep on the policy of defence against both Caesarism and Clericalism.

Will the Parliament do the same? As to the Senate, there is no room for doubt. The Senate has always been in times of trouble the best bulwark of the Republic. The Chamber, on the other hand, has been the theatre of the heterogeneous political situation of the country, as well as the changing, mercurial and often incoherent temper of the people. Some figures will show the possibilities of a working Ministry for the Government.

The Chamber is composed of 581 representatives, divided into five parties, each party being in turn divided into several others. These five parties are the Moderates, the Republicans, the Progressists, the Radicals, and the Nationalists. The Moderates, namely, the party to which belong such men as Méline, Ribot, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, are the party of the right, and are about 150; the Radicals, comprising all kinds of radicalism from the mild radicalism of M. Léon Bourgeois to the rabid radicalism of such men as Camille Pelletan, number between 200 and 250; the Progressists, the party of the left, are about 100; the Nationalists, the party of the extreme left, are about 50; and the Republicans, the party of the extreme right, are about 20.

## NO TRUSTWORTHY MAJORITY.

It is easy to see that none of these different parties, taken alone, affords a majority which any government can rely upon. A Ministry willing to live must seek its support either among the most moderate of the Conservatives or among the less rabid Radicals. The former policy was that of M. Méline and he was overthrown; the latter was that of M. Brisson and he was likewise upset.

The question arises whether the Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau will find in the Republican party as it has been remodelled after the recent elections a trustworthy majority. The new party, the new policy which the Government has outlined, and which, if not satisfactory to all, is at least a compromise which might seem sufficient to the soundest among them. Two parties, the Moderates and the Progressists, are out of the new policy which the Government has outlined, and which, if not satisfactory to all, is at least a compromise which might seem sufficient to the soundest among them. Two parties, the Moderates and the Progressists, are out of the new policy which the Government has outlined, and which, if not satisfactory to all, is at least a compromise which might seem sufficient to the soundest among them.

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## BOOKS OF HIGH GRADE.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY BUYER.

## DODD, MEAD &amp; CO. PRESENT AN ENGAGING LIST, COVERING A WIDE FIELD.

Among the publishers who put forth new books of the best stamp Dodd, Mead & Co. hold a high place, and their publications this winter are well up to the standard established by themselves in former years. In their list of new fiction one of the best, perhaps, is Paul Laurence Dunbar's latest novel, "The Heart of a Lion." Predictions are made that this work will equal in popularity Mr. Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," of which nearly two hundred thousand copies have been sold. The firm has issued an ordinary edition, and also a fine holiday edition, in two volumes, illustrated with fifty-eight drawings by Howard Kyle and his pupils, together with fourteen reproductions of the old prints. The book is in the South with "The North" what "The Heart of a Lion" is in the North, during the same period. That is to say, it is not a novel whose characters are made of generals, colonels and soldiers, and whose scenes consist of battlefields, skirmishes and sanguinary adventures. It is a picture of the social life of the people of that time.

## BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Turning to the field of belles-lettres, "My Study Fire," by Hamilton W. Mable, is to be mentioned. It contains upward of sixty illustrations by one of the best, perhaps, is Paul Laurence Dunbar's latest novel, "The Heart of a Lion." Predictions are made that this work will equal in popularity Mr. Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," of which nearly two hundred thousand copies have been sold. The firm has issued an ordinary edition, and also a fine holiday edition, in two volumes, illustrated with fifty-eight drawings by Howard Kyle and his pupils, together with fourteen reproductions of the old prints. The book is in the South with "The North" what "The Heart of a Lion" is in the North, during the same period. That is to say, it is not a novel whose characters are made of generals, colonels and soldiers, and whose scenes consist of battlefields, skirmishes and sanguinary adventures. It is a picture of the social life of the people of that time.

"Poems of Cabin and Field," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "The Heart of a Lion," is also interesting and attractive. "The Decorations of this work," by Alice C. Morse, "While the degree of success as a poet which Mr. Dunbar has attained is not due to the accident of his race alone, yet this has undoubtedly entered into it," an admirer has said. This volume further emphasizes the same interest, the illustrations for the book having been made from photographs taken by the Hampton Camera Club.

## A GREAT COMBINATION.

Another striking book is "Great Pictures Described by Great Writers," edited by Esther Singleton. The work has numerous illustrations, and is a companion to "Turrets and Towers." This is the working out of a new idea. In it Miss Singleton has given in connection with a reproduction of fifty or sixty masterpieces by the great painters of the world, descriptions of the pictures selected by the artist, described by Hans Andersen, Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" by Walter Pater, Guido's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci" by Shelley, Rubens's "Descent from the Cross" by John Ruskin, and Paul Potter's "Hill" by Thackeray.

In the province of fiction there is material for a wide circle of readers. "The Heart of a Lion," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, is a story of today, and the heroine is an American girl, highly educated. She realizes her individuality amid a tangle of adverse circumstances. The scene is laid in Switzerland, and the story is told in Mr. Dunbar's well known style.

## IN MORE SERIOUS VEIN.

In the realm of religious books Dodd, Mead & Co. are also strong. Hamilton W. Mable, in "The Life of the Spirit," has in a series of short chapters "endeavored to set the great truths of the religious life in vital relation to human experience, to bring out the identity of those truths, to suggest the mental truths of art and science, to suggest the universal truth as illustrated in all the processes of life, and to indicate not only its rationality but its inevitable revelation as soon as men begin to live and work."

Volume VI, the final volume of James Schouler's "History of the United States," is now published. Many histories of the war have been written too near the event. Professor Schouler has reserved his judgment until a whole generation having passed away, the affairs of that momentous period can be viewed in better perspective and with less emotionalism. The new volume permits the enumeration of only a small portion of the new and attractive books of the season. Some of the new books are: "The Story of a Son of the State,"